

Form PTO-1380 (Rev. 12-29-98)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO. H 3486 PCT/US	
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371				U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, enter CFR US) <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; text-align: right;">097787190</div>	
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/EP99/06524		INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE September 4, 1999		PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED September 15, 1998	
TITLE OF INVENTION USE OF CYCLIC CARBONATES AS MOISTURISERS					
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Thomas Gassenmeier, Thorsten Loehl, Achim Ansmann, Joerg Kahre and Detlef Fischer					
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (EO/DO/US) the following items and other information:					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 3. <input type="checkbox"/> This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39 (1). 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date. 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). 6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). 7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). 9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). (UNEXECUTED) 10. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)). 					
Items 11 to 16, below concern other document(s) or information included:					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. 12. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included. 13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment. 14. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification. 15. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. 16. <input type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: 					
"Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service Mailing Label Number <u>EL541613491US</u>					

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PATENT
Docket No. H 3486 PCT/US

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

RE: PCT/EP99/06524
International Filing Date: September 4, 1999
Priority Date Claimed: September 15, 1998
Applicant: Gassenmeier, et al.
Title: USE OF CYCLIC CARBONATES AS MOISTURISERS
Applicants' Reference: H 3486 PCT/US

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Commissioner for Patents
Box PCT
Washington, DC 20231

ATTN: DO/EO/US

Prior to the calculation of fees and examination of the above-identified national stage application pursuant to the accompanying submission under 35 U.S.C. §371, please amend the English translation of the International Application submitted herewith, without prejudice, as follows:

In the Specification:

Please amend the instant Specification, without prejudice, as follows:

Please delete all text above line 6, of page 1, and replace the deleted matter with the following new section headings and title of the invention:

--TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Cyclic Carbonates and Moisturizing Methods Using the Same

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION--

At page 1, line 21 thereof, please delete the section heading "Description of the Invention" and replace it with the following new section heading and new paragraph:

--BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

09787190-061901

**Preliminary Amendment of U.S. National Stage for International Application
PCT/EP99/06524 filed September 4, 1999**

The present invention relates generally to the use of cyclic carbonates as moisturizers in cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical preparations. --

At page 2, line 19 thereof, please add the following new section heading:

--DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION--

At page 20, between lines 1 and 2, please add the following new paragraph:

--What is claimed is:--

On a separate, new page 21, following page 20, please add the following new section heading and paragraph containing an Abstract of the Disclosure:

--ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Methods of moisturizing substrates, including skin and hair, using compositions containing cyclic carbonates according to the general formula (I) are disclosed. Additionally, methods of enhancing the moisturizing properties of cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical compositions by combining such compositions with cyclic carbonates according to the general formula (I) are also disclosed.--

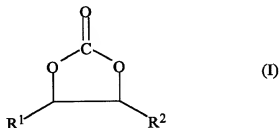
In the Claims:

Please add new claims 7-25, as follow:

--7. (New) A method of moisturizing a substrate, said method comprising:

(a) providing a substrate to be moisturized;

(b) providing a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition comprising a cyclic carbonate of the general formula (I):



wherein R^1 and R^3 each independently represent hydrogen or a linear or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and R^2 represents a linear or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms or $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^3$; and

(c) contacting the substrate with the cosmetic composition.--

--8. (New) The method according to claim 7, wherein the cyclic carbonate is present in an amount of from about 0.01 to about 50% by weight based on the weight of the composition.--

--9. (New) The method according to claim 7, wherein the cyclic carbonate is present in an amount of from about 0.1 to about 30% by weight based on the weight of the composition.--

--10. (New) The method according to claim 7, wherein the cyclic carbonate is present in an amount of from about 5 to about 10% by weight based on the weight of the composition.--

--11. (New) The method according to claim 7, wherein R^1 represents a linear or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and R^2 represents $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$.--

--12. (New) The method according to claim 7, wherein R^1 represents hydrogen, and R^2 represents $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$.--

--13. (New) The method according to claim 7, wherein the substrate is selected from the group consisting of skin and hair.--

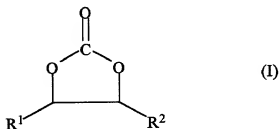
--14. (New) The method according to claim 7, wherein the substrate is hair.--

--15. (New) The method according to claim 7, wherein the composition further comprises an additional component selected from the group consisting of oils, emulsifiers, and mixtures thereof.--

--16. (New) A method of moisturizing hair, said method comprising:

(a) providing a hair surface to be moisturized;

(b) providing a hair-care composition comprising a cyclic carbonate of the general formula (I):



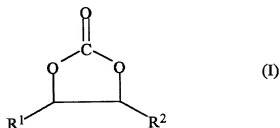
wherein R¹ represents hydrogen, and R² represents -CH₂OH, wherein the composition further comprises an additional component selected from the group consisting of oils, emulsifiers, and mixtures thereof, and wherein the cyclic carbonate is present in an amount of from about 5 to about 10% by weight based on the weight of the composition; and

(c) contacting the hair surface with the cosmetic composition.--

--17. (New) A method of enhancing the moisturizing properties of a cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical preparation, said method comprising:

(a) providing a composition comprising at least one cosmetic or pharmaceutical active substance;

(b) providing a cyclic carbonate of the general formula (I):



wherein R¹ and R³ each independently represent hydrogen or a linear or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and R² represents a linear or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms or -CH₂OR³; and

(c) combining the composition and the cyclic carbonate.--

--18. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein the cyclic carbonate is combined with the composition in an amount of from about 0.01 to about 50% by weight based on the weight of the composition.--

--19. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein the cyclic carbonate is combined with the composition in an amount of from about 0.1 to about 30% by weight based on the weight of the composition.--

--20. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein the cyclic carbonate is combined with the composition in an amount of from about 5 to about 10% by weight based on the weight of the composition.--

--21. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein R¹ represents a linear or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and R² represents -CH₂OH.--

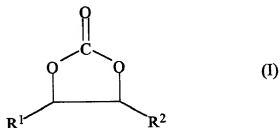
--22. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein R¹ represents hydrogen, and R² represents -CH₂OH.--

--23. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein the at least one cosmetic or pharmaceutical active substance comprises a hair-care component.--

--24. (New) The method according to claim 17, wherein the composition further comprises an additional component selected from the group consisting of oils, emulsifiers, and mixtures thereof.--

--25. (New) A method of enhancing the moisturizing properties of a hair-care composition, said method comprising:

- (a) providing a hair-care composition;
- (b) providing a cyclic carbonate of the general formula (I):



wherein R¹ represents hydrogen, and R² represents -CH₂OH; and

- (c) combining the composition and from about 5 to about 10% by weight of the cyclic carbonate based on the weight of the composition, wherein the composition further comprises an additional component selected from the group consisting of oils, emulsifiers, and mixtures thereof.--

Please cancel claims 1-6, without prejudice.

**Preliminary Amendment of U.S. National Stage for International Application
PCT/EP99/06524 filed September 4, 1999**

REMARKS

Claims 7-25 are currently pending in the instant application.

The Specification has been amended to delete the original section headings and to insert the preferred section headings pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.77. A new Title of the Invention has been inserted. An Abstract of the Disclosure in accordance with the abstract of the corresponding international publication has been added on a separate sheet following the claims. It is submitted that the amendments to the Specification made herein introduce no new matter. All of the amendments to the Specification constitute deletions of original section headings and/or paragraphs, and insertions or additions of new section headings and/or paragraphs. Accordingly, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.121(b)(1)(iii), no separate page captioned "VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE" is necessary. A separate page containing a clean copy of the Abstract of the Disclosure has been added for the Examiner's convenience. Entry of the amendments to the Specification made herein are therefore proper and respectfully requested.

Original claims 1-6 have been canceled and replaced with new claims 7-25 solely for the purpose of improving clarity and grammar, which may suffer in translation, and not for any reason which relates to the statutory requirements for a patent. New claims 7-25 have not been added in response to any rejection, nor in anticipation of any rejection. Applicants respectfully submit that the scope of new claims 7-25 generally corresponds to the scope of original claims 1-6, and that new claims 7-25 are no narrower than original claims 1-6. Furthermore, although a moot point in view of their cancellation, Applicants respectfully submit that original claims 1-6 satisfied the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §112, as filed. New claims 7-25 are supported by the claims as originally filed and in the Specification, for example, at page 1, line 22, through page 2, line 5; at page 2, line 21, through page 3, line 3; and in the Examples. No new matter has been introduced. All of the amendments to the Claims constitute cancellation of original claims and the addition of new claims. Accordingly, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.121(c)(1)(ii), no separate page captioned "VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE" is necessary. Entry is therefore proper and respectfully requested.

**Preliminary Amendment of U.S. National Stage for International Application
PCT/EP99/06524 filed September 4, 1999**

Prompt examination of the instant application in view of the amendments made
herein is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS GASSENMEIER, et al.

March 15, 2001
(Date)

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Methods of moisturizing substrates, including skin and hair, using compositions containing cyclic carbonates according to the general formula (I) are disclosed. Additionally, methods of enhancing the moisturizing properties of cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical compositions by combining such compositions with cyclic carbonates according to the general formula (I) are also disclosed.

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Use of Cyclic Carbonates as Moisturisers

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to the use of cyclic carbonates as moisturizers in cosmetic preparations.

5 Prior Art

Compounds with moisture-dispensing properties, for example glycerin, sorbitol, propylene glycol or dipropylene glycol, are known from the prior art. Despite these properties, there is still a need for moisturizers which are more effective than the hitherto known compounds and in
10 addition have fewer disadvantages and, for example, are less tacky, have a higher consistency and at the same time are free from unwanted residues. Accordingly, the goal is to find compounds which, besides their moisture-dispensing properties, eliminate these disadvantages and also show improved spreading and absorption behavior. There is a particular interest
15 in substances which have a longer-lasting effect than the already known substances.

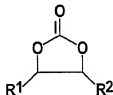
The problem addressed by the present invention was to provide moisturizers which would fulfil the complex requirement profile described above and which in particular would have an additional long-term effect.

20

Description of the invention

The present invention relates to the use of cyclic carbonates corresponding to formula (I):

25



(I)

in which R^1 and R^3 independently of one another represent hydrogen, linear and branched alkyl groups containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms and R^2 is a linear or branched alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms or a CH_2-OR^3 group, as moisturizers in cosmetic preparations, for example skin and hair care preparations.

It has surprisingly been found that cyclic carbonates have excellent moisture-dispensing properties in cosmetic preparations, more particularly skin care preparations. Another advantage lies in the long-lasting effect by comparison with care products containing glycerin. At the physiological pH of 7.4, glycerin is released, for example from glycerin carbonate, in relatively deep skin layers, so that another advantage consists in the use as a so-called prodrug. In addition, skin care preparations containing cyclic carbonates have a higher consistency, are easier to process, show more advantageous skin-smoothing properties and are absorbed more quickly. They also leave less residue and show reduced tackiness. An additional advantage is the utilization of the moisture-dispensing properties of cyclic carbonates in the hair so that the hair can be protected against heat from hair dryers.

20 Cyclic carbonates

Cyclic carbonates are normally produced by transesterification of dimethyl carbonate or diethyl carbonate with glycerin or vicinal diols, preferably 1,2-diols. Typical examples of suitable cyclic carbonates are the transesterification products of the lower dialkyl carbonates mentioned with ethylene glycol, pentane-1,2-diol, hexane-1,2-diol, octane-1,2-diol, decane-1,2-diol, dodecane-1,2-diol and hexadecane-1,2-diol. The diols mentioned are generally prepared by ring opening of the corresponding terminal olefin epoxides with water. Similarly, the 1,2-diols obtained from internal olefin epoxides may also serve as starting materials. The use of glycerin carbonate is preferred from the applicational perspective. The cyclic

carbonates may make up between 0.01 and 50% by weight, preferably between 0.1 and 30% by weight and more preferably between 5 and 10% by weight of the cosmetic preparations.

5 **Oil components**

The cyclic carbonates may be used together with oil components. Suitable oil components are, for example, Guerbet alcohols based on fatty alcohols containing 6 to 18 and preferably 8 to 10 carbon atoms, esters of linear C₆₋₂₂ fatty acids with linear C₆₋₂₂ fatty alcohols, esters of branched C₆₋₁₃ carboxylic acids with linear C₆₋₂₂ fatty alcohols, esters of linear C₆₋₂₂ fatty acids with branched alcohols, more particularly 2-ethyl hexanol, esters of hydroxycarboxylic acids with linear or branched C₆₋₂₂ fatty alcohols, more particularly dioctyl malate, esters of linear and/or branched fatty acids with polyhydric alcohols (for example propylene glycol, dimer diol or trimer triol) and/or Guerbet alcohols, triglycerides based on C₆₋₁₀ fatty acids, liquid mono-/di-/triglyceride mixtures based on C₆₋₁₈ fatty acids, esters of C₆₋₂₂ fatty alcohols and/or Guerbet alcohols with aromatic carboxylic acids, more particularly benzoic acid, esters of C₂₋₁₂ dicarboxylic acids with linear or branched alcohols containing 1 to 22 carbon atoms or polyols containing 2 to 10 carbon atoms and 2 to 6 hydroxyl groups, vegetable oils, branched primary alcohols, substituted cyclohexanes, linear and branched C₆₋₂₂ fatty alcohol carbonates, Guerbet carbonates, esters of benzoic acid with linear and/or branched C₆₋₂₂ alcohols (for example Finsolv® TN), linear or branched, symmetrical or nonsymmetrical dialkyl ethers containing 6 to 22 carbon atoms per alkyl group, ring-opening products of epoxidized fatty acid esters with polyols, silicone oils and/or aliphatic or naphthenic hydrocarbons.

Emulsifiers

The cyclic carbonates may be used together with emulsifiers.

Suitable emulsifiers are, for example, nonionic surfactants from at least one of the following groups:

- (1) products of the addition of 2 to 30 moles of ethylene oxide and/or 0 to 5 moles of propylene oxide onto linear fatty alcohols containing 8 to 22 carbon atoms, onto fatty acids containing 12 to 22 carbon atoms and onto alkylphenols containing 8 to 15 carbon atoms in the alkyl group;
- (2) $C_{12/18}$ fatty acid monoesters and diesters of products of the addition of 1 to 30 moles of ethylene oxide onto glycerin;
- (3) glycerin monoesters and diesters and sorbitan monoesters and diesters of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids containing 6 to 22 carbon atoms and ethylene oxide adducts thereof;
- (4) alkyl mono- and oligoglycosides containing 8 to 22 carbon atoms in the alkyl group and ethoxylated analogs thereof;
- (5) addition products of 15 to 60 moles of ethylene oxide onto castor oil and/or hydrogenated castor oil;
- (6) polyol esters and, in particular, polyglycerin esters such as, for example, polyglycerin polyricinoleate, polyglycerin poly-12-hydroxystearate or polyglycerin dimerate. Mixtures of compounds from several of these classes are also suitable;
- (7) products of the addition of 2 to 15 moles of ethylene oxide onto castor oil and/or hydrogenated castor oil;
- (8) partial esters based on linear, branched, unsaturated or saturated $C_{6/22}$ fatty acids, ricinoleic acid and 12-hydroxystearic acid and glycerin, polyglycerin, pentaerythritol, dipentaerythritol, sugar alcohols (for example sorbitol), alkyl glucosides (for example methyl glucoside, butyl glucoside, lauryl glucoside) and polyglucosides (for example cellulose);
- (9) mono-, di and trialkyl phosphates and mono-, di- and/or tri-PEG-alkyl phosphates and salts thereof;

- (10) wool wax alcohols;
- (11) polysiloxane/polyalkyl polyether copolymers and corresponding derivatives;
- 5 (12) mixed esters of pentaerythritol, fatty acids, citric acid and fatty alcohol according to **DE-PS 11 65 574** and/or mixed esters of fatty acids containing 6 to 22 carbon atoms, methyl glucose and polyols, preferably glycerin or polyglycerin, and
- (13) polyalkylene glycols.

10 The addition products of ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide onto fatty alcohols, fatty acids, alkylphenols, glycerin monoesters and diesters and sorbitan monoesters and diesters of fatty acids or onto castor oil are known, commercially available products. They are homolog mixtures of which the average degree of alkoxylation corresponds to the ratio between the quantities of ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide and substrate with

15 which the addition reaction is carried out. $C_{12/18}$ fatty acid monoesters and diesters of addition products of ethylene oxide onto glycerin are known as refatting agents for cosmetic preparations from **DE-PS 20 24 051**.

$C_{8/18}$ alkyl mono- and oligoglycosides, their production and their use as surfactants are known from the prior art. They are produced in particular by reaction of glucose or oligosaccharides with primary alcohols containing 8 to 18 C atoms. So far as the glycoside component is concerned, both monoglycosides, in which a cyclic sugar unit is attached to the fatty alcohol by a glycoside linkage, and oligomeric glycosides with a degree of oligomerization of preferably up to about 8 are suitable. The

20 degree of oligomerization is a statistical mean value on which a homolog distribution typical of such technical products is based.

25

Zwitterionic surfactants may also be used as emulsifiers. Zwitterionic surfactants are surface-active compounds which contain at least one quaternary ammonium group and at least one carboxylate and

30 one sulfonate group in the molecule. Particularly suitable zwitterionic

- surfactants are the so-called betaines, such as the N-alkyl-N,N-dimethyl ammonium glycinate, for example cocoalkyl dimethyl ammonium glycinate, N-acylaminoethyl-N,N-dimethyl ammonium glycinate, for example cocoacylaminoethyl dimethyl ammonium glycinate, and 2-alkyl-3-carboxymethyl-3-hydroxyethyl imidazolines containing 8 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl or acyl group and cocoacylaminoethyl hydroxyethyl carboxymethyl glycinate. The fatty acid amide derivative known by the CTFA name of *Cocamidopropyl Betaine* is particularly preferred. Other suitable emulsifiers are ampholytic surfactants. Ampholytic surfactants are surface-active compounds which, in addition to a C_{8/18} alkyl or acyl group, contain at least one free amino group and at least one -COOH or -SO₃H group in the molecule and which are capable of forming inner salts. Examples of suitable ampholytic surfactants are N-alkyl glycines, N-alkyl propionic acids, N-alkylaminobutyric acids, N-alkyliminodipropionic acids, N-hydroxyethyl-N-alkylamidopropyl glycines, N-alkyl taurines, N-alkyl sarcosines, 2-alkylaminopropionic acids and alkylaminoacetic acids containing around 8 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl group. Particularly preferred ampholytic surfactants are N-cocoalkylaminopropionate, cocoacylaminoethyl aminopropionate and C_{12/18} acyl sarcosine. Besides ampholytic emulsifiers, quaternary emulsifiers may also be used, those of the esterquat type, preferably methyl-quaternized difatty acid triethanolamine ester salts, being particularly preferred.

Commercial applications

- The cyclic carbonates to be used in accordance with the invention, preferably glycerin carbonate, are distinguished by the fact that they may be used as moisturizers in cosmetic preparations, for example skin and hair care products. They are present in cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations in quantities of generally 0.1 to 25% by weight, preferably 0.5 to 15% by weight and more preferably 2 to 5% by weight.

Cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical preparations

- The preparations according to the invention, such as, for example, hair shampoos, hair lotions, foam baths, creams, gels, lotions or emollients,
- 5 may contain mild surfactants, oil components, emulsifiers, superfatting agents, pearlizing waxes, stabilizers, consistency factors, thickeners, polymers, silicone compounds, biogenic agents, deodorizing agents, anti-dandruff agents, film formers, preservatives, hydrotropes, solubilizers, UV protection factors, antioxidants, insect repellents, self-tanning agents,
- 10 perfume oils, dyes and the like as further auxiliaries and additives.

- Typical examples of suitable mild, i.e. particularly dermatologically compatible, **surfactants** are fatty alcohol polyglycol ether sulfates, monoglyceride sulfates, mono- and/or dialkyl sulfosuccinates, fatty acid isethionates, fatty acid sarcosinates, fatty acid taurides, fatty acid
- 15 glutamates, ether carboxylic acids, alkyl oligoglucosides, fatty acid glucamides, alkyl amidobetaines and/or protein fatty acid condensates (preferably based on wheat proteins).

- Superfatting agents** may be selected from such substances as, for example, lanolin and lecithin and also polyethoxylated or acylated lanolin
- 20 and lecithin derivatives, polyol fatty acid esters, monoglycerides and fatty acid alkanolamides, the fatty acid alkanolamides also serving as foam stabilizers.

- Suitable **pearlizing waxes** are, for example, alkylene glycol esters, especially ethylene glycol distearate; fatty acid alkanolamides, especially cocofatty acid diethanolamide; partial glycerides, especially stearic acid
- 25 monoglyceride; esters of polybasic, optionally hydroxysubstituted carboxylic acids with fatty alcohols containing 6 to 22 carbon atoms, especially long-chain esters of tartaric acid; fatty compounds, such as for example fatty alcohols, fatty ketones, fatty aldehydes, fatty ethers and fatty
- 30 carbonates which contain in all at least 24 carbon atoms, especially laurone

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and distearylether; fatty acids, such as stearic acid, hydroxystearic acid or behenic acid, ring opening products of olefin epoxides containing 12 to 22 carbon atoms with fatty alcohols containing 12 to 22 carbon atoms and/or polyols containing 2 to 15 carbon atoms and 2 to 10 hydroxyl groups and mixtures thereof.

- The **consistency factors** mainly used are fatty alcohols or hydroxyfatty alcohols containing 12 to 22 and preferably 16 to 18 carbon atoms and also partial glycerides, fatty acids or hydroxyfatty acids. A combination of these substances with alkyl oligoglucosides and/or fatty acid N-methyl glucamides of the same chain length and/or polyglycerin poly-12-hydroxystearates is preferably used. Suitable **thickeners** are, for example, polysaccharides, more especially xanthan gum, guar-guar, agar-agar, alginates and tyloses, carboxymethyl cellulose and hydroxyethyl cellulose, also relatively high molecular weight polyethylene glycol monoesters and diesters of fatty acids, polyacrylates (for example Carbopols® [Goodrich] or Synthalens® [Sigma]), polyacrylamides, polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinyl pyrrolidone, surfactants such as, for example, ethoxylated fatty acid glycerides, esters of fatty acids with polyols, for example pentaerythritol or trimethylol propane, narrow-range fatty alcohol ethoxylates or alkyl oligoglucosides and electrolytes, such as sodium chloride and ammonium chloride.

- Suitable **cationic polymers** are, for example, cationic cellulose derivatives such as, for example, the quaternized hydroxyethyl cellulose obtainable from Amerchol under the name of Polymer JR 400®, cationic starch, copolymers of diallyl ammonium salts and acrylamides, quaternized vinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl imidazole polymers such as, for example, Luviquat® (BASF), condensation products of polyglycols and amines, quaternized collagen polypeptides such as, for example, Lauryldimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Collagen (Lamequat® L, Grünau), quaternized wheat polypeptides, polyethyleneimine, cationic silicone polymers such as, for

example, Amodimethicone, copolymers of adipic acid and dimethylamino-hydroxypropyl diethylenetriamine (Cartaretine®, Sandoz), copolymers of acrylic acid with dimethyl diallyl ammonium chloride (Merquat® 550, Chemviron), polyaminopolyamides as described, for example, in **FR-A 2**
5 **252 840** and crosslinked water-soluble polymers thereof, cationic chitin derivatives such as, for example, quaternized chitosan, optionally in micro-crystalline distribution, condensation products of dihaloalkyls, for example dibromobutane, with bis-dialkylamines, for example bis-dimethylamino-1,3-propane, cationic guar gum such as, for example, Jaguar®CBS,
10 Jaguar®C-17, Jaguar®C-16 of Celanese, quaternized ammonium salt polymers such as, for example, Mirapol® A-15, Mirapol® AD-1, Mirapol® AZ-1 of Miranol.

Suitable **anionic, zwitterionic, amphoteric and nonionic polymers** are, for example, vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymers, vinyl
15 pyrrolidone/vinyl acrylate copolymers, vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylate copolymers, methyl vinylether/maleic anhydride copolymers and esters thereof, uncrosslinked and polyol-crosslinked polyacrylic acids, acrylamidopropyl trimethylammonium chloride/acrylate copolymers, octylacrylamide/methyl methacrylate/tert.-butylaminoethyl methacrylate/2-
20 hydroxypropyl methacrylate copolymers, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, vinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymers, vinyl pyrrolidone/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/vinyl caprolactam terpolymers and optionally derivatized cellulose ethers and silicones.

Suitable **silicone compounds** are, for example, dimethyl polysilox-
25 **anes**, methylphenyl polysiloxanes, cyclic silicones and amino-, fatty acid-, alcohol-, polyether-, epoxy-, fluorine-, glycoside- and/or alkyl-modified silicone compounds which may be both liquid and resin-like at room temperature. A detailed overview of suitable volatile silicones by Todd et al. can be found in **Cosm. Toil. 91, 27 (1976)**.

Typical examples of **fats** are glycerides while suitable **waxes** are

inter alia beeswax, carnauba wax, candelilla wax, montan wax, paraffin wax, hydrogenated castor oils, fatty acid esters solid at room temperature or microwaxes, optionally in combination with hydrophilic waxes, for example cetyl stearyl alcohol or partial glycerides. Metal salts of fatty acids such as, for example, magnesium, aluminium and/or zinc stearate may be used as **stabilizers**.

In the context of the invention, **biogenic agents** are, for example, tocopherol, tocopherol acetate, tocopherol palmitate, ascorbic acid, deoxyribonucleic acid, retinol, bisabolol, allantoin, phytantriol, panthenol, AHA acids, amino acids, ceramides, pseudoceramides, essential oils, plant extracts and vitamin complexes.

Suitable **deodorizing agents** are, for example, antiperspirants, such as aluminium chlorhydrates. These antiperspirants are colorless hygroscopic crystals which readily deliquesce in air and which accumulate when aqueous aluminium chloride solutions are concentrated by evaporation. Aluminium chlorhydrate is used for the production of perspiration-inhibiting and deodorizing compositions and probably acts by partially blocking the sweat glands through the precipitation of proteins and/or polysaccharides [cf. **J. Soc. Cosm. Chem.** **24**, 281 (1973)]. For example, an aluminium chlorhydrate which corresponds to the formula $[Al_2(OH)_5Cl] \cdot 2.5H_2O$ and which is particularly preferred for the purposes of the invention is commercially available under the name of Locron® from Hoechst AG of Frankfurt, FRG [cf. **J. Pharm. Pharmacol.** **26**, 531 (1975)]. Besides the chlorhydrates, aluminium hydroxylactates and acidic aluminium/zirconium salts may also be used. Other suitable deodorizing agents are esterase inhibitors, preferably trialkyl citrates, such as trimethyl citrate, tripropyl citrate, triisopropyl citrate, tributyl citrate and, in particular, triethyl citrate (Hydagen® CAT, Henkel KGaA, Düsseldorf, FRG). Esterase inhibitors inhibit enzyme activity and thus reduce odor formation. The free acid is probably released through the cleavage of the citric acid ester,

reducing the pH value of the skin to such an extent that the enzymes are inhibited. Other esterase inhibitors are dicarboxylic acids and esters thereof, for example glutaric acid, glutaric acid monoethyl ester, glutaric acid diethyl ester, adipic acid, adipic acid monoethyl ester, adipic acid diethyl ester, malonic acid and malonic acid diethyl ester, hydroxycarboxylic acids and esters thereof, for example citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid or tartaric acid diethyl ester. Antibacterial agents which influence the germ flora and destroy or inhibit the growth of perspiration-decomposing bacteria, may also be present in stick products. Examples of such antibacterial agents are chitosan, phenoxyethanol and chlorhexidine gluconate. 5-Chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-phenol, which is marketed under the name of Irgasan® by Ciba-Geigy of Basel, Switzerland, has also proved to be particularly effective.

Suitable **antidandruff agents** are climbazol, octopirox and zinc pyrithione. Standard **film formers** are, for example, chitosan, microcrystalline chitosan, quaternized chitosan, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, vinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymers, polymers of the acrylic acid series, quaternary cellulose derivatives, collagen, hyaluronic acid and salts thereof and similar compounds. Suitable **swelling agents** for aqueous phases are montmorillonites, clay minerals, Pemulen and alkyl-modified Carbopol types (Goodrich). Other suitable polymers and swelling agents can be found in R. Lochhead's review in **Cosm. Toil.** **108**, 95 (1993).

UV protection factors in the context of the invention are, for example, organic substances (light filters) which are liquid or crystalline at room temperature and which are capable of absorbing ultraviolet radiation and of releasing the energy absorbed in the form of longer-wave radiation, for example heat. UV-B filters can be oil-soluble or water-soluble. The following are examples of oil-soluble substances:

- 3-benzylidene camphor or 3-benzylidene norcamphor and derivatives

thereof, for example 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)-camphor as described in **EP-B1 0693471**;

- 4-aminobenzoic acid derivatives, preferably 4-(dimethylamino)-benzoic acid-2-ethylhexyl ester, 4-(dimethylamino)-benzoic acid-2-octyl ester and 4-(dimethylamino)-benzoic acid amyl ester;
- esters of cinnamic acid, preferably 4-methoxycinnamic acid-2-ethylhexyl ester, 4-methoxycinnamic acid propyl ester, 4-methoxycinnamic acid isoamyl ester, 2-cyano-3,3-phenylcinnamic acid-2-ethylhexyl ester (Octocrylene);
- esters of salicylic acid, preferably salicylic acid-2-ethylhexyl ester, salicylic acid-4-isopropylbenzyl ester, salicylic acid homomenthyl ester;
- derivatives of benzophenone, preferably 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-4'-methylbenzophenone, 2,2'-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone;
- esters of benzalmalonic acid, preferably 4-methoxybenzalmalonic acid di-2-ethylhexyl ester;
- triazine derivatives such as, for example, 2,4,6-trianilino-(p-carbo-2'-ethyl-1'-hexyloxy)-1,3,5-triazine and Octyl Triazone as described in **EP-A1 0818450**;
- propane-1,3-diones such as, for example, 1-(4-tert.butylphenyl)-3-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-propane-1,3-dione;
- ketotricyclo(5.2.1.0)decane derivatives as described in **EP-B1 0694521**.

Suitable water-soluble substances are

25

- 2-phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid and alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, ammonium, alkylammonium, alkanolammonium and glucammonium salts thereof;
- sulfonic acid derivatives of benzophenones, preferably 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonic acid and salts thereof;

30

- sulfonic acid derivatives of 3-benzylidene camphor such as, for example, 4-(2-oxo-3-benzylidenemethyl)-benzene sulfonic acid and 2-methyl-5-(2-oxo-3-benzylidene)-sulfonic acid and salts thereof.

5 Typical UV-A filters are, in particular, derivatives of benzoyl methane such as, for example, 1-(4'-tert.butylphenyl)-3-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-propane-1,3-dione, 4-tert.butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoyl methane (Parsol 1789) or 1-phenyl-3-(4'-isopropylphenyl)-propane-1,3-dione. The UV-A and UV-B
10 filters may of course also be used in the form of mixtures. Besides the soluble substances mentioned, insoluble light-blocking pigments, i.e. finely dispersed metal oxides or salts, may also be used for this purpose. Examples of suitable metal oxides are, in particular, zinc oxide and titanium dioxide and also oxides of iron, zirconium oxide, silicon, manganese, aluminium and cerium and mixtures thereof. Silicates (talcum), barium
15 sulfate and zinc stearate may be used as salts. The oxides and salts are used in the form of the pigments for skin-care and skin-protecting emulsions and decorative cosmetics. The particles should have a mean diameter of less than 100 nm, preferably between 5 and 50 nm and more preferably between 15 and 30 nm. They may be spherical in shape
20 although ellipsoidal particles or other non-spherical particles may also be used. So-called micro- or nanopigments are preferably used in sun protection products. Micronized zinc oxide is preferably used.

Other suitable UV filters can be found in P. Finkel's review in **SOFW-Journal 122, 543 (1996)**.

25 Besides the two groups of primary sun protection factors mentioned above, secondary sun protection factors of the **antioxidant** type may also be used. Secondary sun protection factors of the antioxidant type interrupt the photochemical reaction chain which is initiated when UV rays penetrate into the skin. Typical examples are amino acids (for example glycine,
30 histidine, tyrosine, tryptophane) and derivatives thereof, imidazoles (for

- example urocanic acid) and derivatives thereof, peptides, such as D,L-carnosine, D-carnosine, L-carnosine and derivatives thereof (for example anserine), carotinoids, carotenes (for example α -carotene, β -carotene, lycopene) and derivatives thereof, chlorogenic acid and derivatives thereof,
- 5 liponic acid and derivatives thereof (for example dihydroliponic acid), aurothioglucose, propylthiouracil and other thiols (for example thioredoxine, glutathione, cysteine, cystine, cystamine and glycosyl, N-acetyl, methyl, ethyl, propyl, amyl, butyl and lauryl, palmitoyl, oleyl, γ -linoleyl, cholesteryl and glyceryl esters thereof) and their salts, dilaurylthiodipropionate,
- 10 distearylthiodipropionate, thiodipropionic acid and derivatives thereof (esters, ethers, peptides, lipids, nucleotides, nucleosides and salts) and sulfoximine compounds (for example butionine sulfoximines, homocysteine sulfoximine, butionine sulfones, penta-, hexa- and hepta-thionine sulfoximine) in very small compatible dosages (for example pmole to
- 15 μ mole/kg), also (metal) chelators (for example α -hydroxyfatty acids, palmitic acid, phytic acid, lactoferrine), α -hydroxy acids (for example citric acid, lactic acid, malic acid), humic acid, bile acid, bile extracts, bilirubin, biliverdin, EDTA, EGTA and derivatives thereof, unsaturated fatty acids and derivatives thereof (for example γ -linolenic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid),
- 20 folic acid and derivatives thereof, ubiquinone and ubiquinol and derivatives thereof, vitamin C and derivatives thereof (for example ascorbyl palmitate, Mg ascorbyl phosphate, ascorbyl acetate), tocopherols and derivatives (for example vitamin E acetate), vitamin A and derivatives (vitamin A palmitate) and coniferyl benzoate of benzoin resin, rutinic acid and derivatives
- 25 thereof, α -glycosyl rutin, ferulic acid, furfurylidene glucitol, carnosine, butyl hydroxytoluene, butyl hydroxyanisole, nordihydroguaiaic resin acid, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, trihydroxybutyrophenone, uric acid and derivatives thereof, mannose and derivatives thereof, Superoxid-Dismutase, zinc and derivatives thereof (for example ZnO, ZnSO₄),
- 30 selenium and derivatives thereof (for example selenium methionine),

stilbenes and derivatives thereof (for example stilbene oxide, trans-stilbene oxide) and derivatives of these active substances suitable for the purposes of the invention (salts, esters, ethers, sugars, nucleotides, nucleosides, peptides and lipids).

5 In addition, **hydrotropes**, such as, for example, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol or polyols may be used to improve flow behavior. Suitable polyols preferably contain 2 to 15 carbon atoms and at least two hydroxyl groups. Typical examples are

- 10
- glycerin;
 - alkylene glycols such as, for example, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, hexylene glycol and polyethylene glycols having an average molecular weight of 100 to 1,000 dalton;
 - technical oligoglycerin mixtures with a degree of self-condensation of
- 15 1.5 to 10 such as, for example, technical diglycerin mixtures with a diglycerin content of 40 to 50% by weight;
- methylol compounds such as, in particular, trimethylol ethane, trimethylol propane, trimethylol butane, pentaerythritol and dipentaerythritol;
- 20
- lower alkyl glucosides, particularly those containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms in the alkyl group, for example methyl and butyl glucoside;
 - sugar alcohols containing 5 to 12 carbon atoms such as, for example, sorbitol or mannitol;
 - sugars containing 5 to 12 carbon atoms such as, for example, glucose
- 25 or sucrose and
- aminosugars such as, for example, glucamine.

Suitable **preservatives** are, for example, phenoxyethanol, formaldehyde solution, parabens, pentanediol or sorbic acid and the other classes

30 of substances listed in **Appendix 6, Parts A and B of the**

"**Kosmetikverordnung** (Cosmetics Directive)". Suitable **insect repellents** are N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide, pentane-1,2-diol or Insect Repellent 3535. A suitable **self-tanning agent** is dihydroxyacetone.

- Suitable **perfume oils** are mixtures of natural and synthetic
- 5 fragrances. Natural fragrances include the extracts of blossoms (lily, lavender, rose, jasmine, neroli, ylang-ylang), stems and leaves (geranium, patchouli, petitgrain), fruits (anise, coriander, caraway, juniper), fruit peel (bergamot, lemon, orange), roots (nutmeg, angelica, celery, cardamon, costus, iris, calmus), woods (pinewood, sandalwood, guaiac wood,
- 10 cedarwood, rosewood), herbs and grasses (tarragon, lemon grass, sage, thyme), needles and branches (spruce, fir, pine, dwarf pine), resins and balsams (galbanum, elemi, benzoin, myrrh, olibanum, opoponax). Animal raw materials, for example civet and beaver, may also be used. Typical synthetic perfume compounds are products of the ester, ether, aldehyde,
- 15 ketone, alcohol and hydrocarbon type. Examples of perfume compounds of the ester type are benzyl acetate, phenoxyethyl isobutyrate, p-tert.butyl cyclohexylacetate, linalyl acetate, dimethyl benzyl carbinyol acetate, phenyl ethyl acetate, linalyl benzoate, benzyl formate, ethylmethyl phenyl glycinate, allyl cyclohexyl propionate, styrallyl propionate and benzyl
- 20 salicylate. Ethers include, for example, benzyl ethyl ether while aldehydes include, for example, the linear alkanals containing 8 to 18 carbon atoms, citral, citronellal, citronellyloxyacetaldehyde, cyclamen aldehyde, hydroxycitronellal, linal and bourgeonal. Examples of suitable ketones are the ionones, α -isomethylionone and methyl cedryl ketone. Suitable
- 25 alcohols are anethol, citronellol, eugenol, isoeugenol, geraniol, linalool, phenylethyl alcohol and terpineol. The hydrocarbons mainly include the terpenes and balsams. However, it is preferred to use mixtures of different perfume compounds which, together, produce an agreeable fragrance. Other suitable perfume oils are essential oils of relatively low volatility
- 30 which are mostly used as aroma components. Examples are sage oil,

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camomile oil, clove oil, melissa oil, mint oil, cinnamon leaf oil, lime-blossom oil, juniper berry oil, vetiver oil, olibanum oil, galbanum oil, labolanum oil and lavandin oil. The following are preferably used either individually or in the form of mixtures: bergamot oil, dihydromyrcenol, lillal, lyral, citronellol, 5 phenylethyl alcohol, α -hexylcinnamaldehyde, geraniol, benzyl acetone, cyclamen aldehyde, linalool, Boisambrene Forte, Ambroxan, indole, hedione, sandelice, citrus oil, mandarin oil, orange oil, allylamyl glycolate, cyclovertal, lavandin oil, clary oil, β -damascone, geranium oil bourbon, cyclohexyl salicylate, Vertofix Coeur, Iso-E-Super, Fixolide NP, evernyl, 10 iraldein gamma, phenylacetic acid, geranyl acetate, benzyl acetate, rose oxide, romillat, irotyl and floramat.

Suitable **dyes** are any of the substances suitable and approved for cosmetic purposes as listed, for example, in the publication "**Kosmetische Färbemittel**" of the **Farbstoffkommission der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft, Verlag Chemie, Weinheim, 1984, pages 81 to 106**, 15 These dyes are normally used in concentrations of 0.001 to 0.1% by weight, based on the mixture as a whole.

The total percentage content of auxiliaries and additives may be from 1 to 50% by weight and is preferably from 5 to 40% by weight, based 20 on the particular formulation. The formulations may be prepared by standard cold or hot processes and are preferably produced by the phase inversion temperature method.

Examples

25 **Examples 1 and 2, Comparison Examples 1 to 4.** In a volunteer test, the moisture status of the skin was tested before (C1) and at 30-minute intervals after application of a cream (2 mg/cm²; 23°C; 10 mins. acclimatization; 30% relative humidity) containing glycerin carbonate (Examples 1,2) or no glycerin carbonate (Comparison Examples C2 to C4) 30 using a Corneometer (CM 820 PC, Courage and Khazaka, Cologne). The

results are set out in Tables 1 and 2 and show that the emulsions containing glycerin carbonate produce distinctly higher skin moisture levels over the test duration. In addition, a cream containing glycerin carbonate was found to have a longer-lasting effect than the placebo (-) and the cream containing glycerin (-).

Table 1**Performance results (quantities as % by weight active substance)**

Composition	C1	C2	C3	C4	1	2
Glyceryl Stearate	-	2.7 4.0 5.0 17.1 4.7 0.3				
Cetearyl Alcohol	-					
Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	-					
Petrolatum	-					
PEG-20 Glyceryl Stearate	-					
Dimethicone	-					
Glycerin	-	-	5.0	20.0	-	-
Glycerin Carbonate	-	-	-	-	5.0	20.0
Water, preservative	-	to 100				

Table 2

**Performance results (skin moisture status), difference between
Corneometer values of treated and untreated skin**

Moisture status after [mins.]	C1	C2	C3	C4	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1.2	15.6	16.0	24.0	28.7	40.4
60	1.1	12.5	15.9	20.8	26.9	38.4
120	0.8	10.3	15.4	17.6	25.25	32.8
180	0.8	7.8	11.7	11.5	21.85	30.04
300	0.8	5.4	9.9	7.4	19.65	26.64
Effectiveness		-	-	-	+	+

P06190-0612860

CLAIMS

1. The use of cyclic carbonates corresponding to formula (I):



in which R¹ and R³ independently of one another represent hydrogen, linear and branched alkyl groups containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms and R² is a linear or branched alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms or a CH₂-OR³ group, as moisturizers in cosmetic preparations.

2. The use claimed in claim 1, characterized in that cyclic carbonates corresponding to formula (I), in which R¹ is an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms and R² is a CH₂OH group, are used.

3. The use claimed in claim 1, characterized in that cyclic carbonates corresponding to formula (I), in which R¹ is hydrogen and R² is a CH₂OH group (glycerin carbonate), are used.

4. The use claimed in at least one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the cyclic carbonates are used as moisturizers in hair care preparations.

5. The use claimed in at least one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the cyclic carbonates are used together with oil components and/or emulsifiers.

6. The use claimed in at least one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that the cyclic carbonates are used in quantities of 0.1 to 25% by weight, based on the preparation.

Type a plus sign (+) inside this box → ☐

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Rev. 0/95

U.S. Department of Commerce
Patent and Trademark Office

DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION

☐ Declaration
Submitted
with Initial Filing

OR ☒ Declaration
Submitted after
Initial Filing

Attorney Docket
Number

H 3486 PCT/US

First Named
Inventor

GASSENMEIER, Thomas

COMPLETE IF KNOWN

Application Number

09/787,190

Filing Date

06/19/2001

Group Art Unit

Examiner Name

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

USE OF CYCLIC CARBONATES AS MOISTURISERS

the specification of which

(Title of the Invention)

☐ is attached hereto

OR

☒ was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY)

09/04/1999

as United States Application Number or PCT International

Application Number

PCT/EP99/06524

and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY)

(if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code §119(a)-(d) or §385(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §386(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached? YES NO
198 42 069.2	DE	09/15/1998	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

☐ Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto:

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

Application Number(s)

Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

☐ Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

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DECLARATION

Page 2

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §120 of any United States application(s), or §365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112.1 I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U.S. Parent Application Number	PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)
	PCT/EP99/06524	09/04/1999	

☐ Additional U.S. or PCT international application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Name of Sole or First Inventor:

☐ A petition has been filed for this unsigned

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DECLARATION

ADDITIONAL INVENTOR(S)
Supplemental Sheet

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